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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 14



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CONTENTS	PAGE
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	
'XINHUA': Communist Groups in UK Warn of USSR Threat to Peace (XINHUA, 22 Aug 79).....	1
Japanese Desire Return of Northern Territories From Soviet Union (XINHUA, various dates).....	2
Hokkaido People Urge Recovery JYC Delegation Meeting Soviet Hegemonism Denounced	
'XINHUA': Italy Makes Effort To Rescue, Resettle Refugees (XINHUA, 16, 21 Aug 79).....	4
Resettlement Plans Refugees Describe Conditions	
Briefs	
British Rescue SRV Refugees	6
Romanians Visit Chinese Commune	6
PARTY AND STATE	
Some Responsible Cadres Flout Party Discipline (Jin You; BEIJING RIBAO, 23 Jul 79).....	7
Biographic Information on Party, Government Officials.....	9

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Guangzhou Units Hold Political Work Conference (Jiang Liuchu; NANFANG RIBAO, 10 Aug 79).....	12
Guangdong Military District Holds Political Work Conference (NANFANG RIBAO, 11 Aug 79).....	14
Urgency Stressed Provincial Committee Secretaries Speak	
Military Academies in Beijing Recruit Students (BEIJING RIBAO, 1 Aug 79).....	16
Capabilities of China's Aircraft Industry Reviewed (CONMILIT, Jul 79).....	17
Remote Control System for Twin 37mm AA Guns Operational (JIEFANGJUN HUABAO, No 1, 1979).....	24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Party Discusses Responsibility of Shanghai School Principals (JIEFANG RIBAO, 27 Jun 79).....	25
Intellectual Youths Urged To Stay in Countryside (NANFANG RIBAO, 13 Jul 79).....	28
Shanghai Promotes Sparetime Higher Education for Workers (WEN HUI BAO, 13 Jun 79).....	30
Party and People Promote Planned Parenthood (NANFANG RIBAO, 4, 11 Jul 79).....	33
Guangdong Province Telephone Conference Guangdong Offers Incentives Guangzhou Air Force Units	
Family Planning Upheld as Required Under Economic Laws (Xu Dixin; XUESHU YANJIU, 20 Jan 79).....	37

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Population Situation, Theory Studied From Economic Angle
(Yu Jinshun; JINGJI YANJIU, 20 May 79)..... 45

Briefs

New Civilian Airport for Minority Area 56

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA': COMMUNIST GROUPS IN UK WARN OF USSR THREAT TO PEACE

Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] London, August 21 (XINHUA)--The revolutionary Communist League of Britain held a public meeting here this evening to warn people against Soviet threat to world peace and to highlight the need for unity and vigilance of the peace-loving peoples and nations against the threat.

Addressing the meeting on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia, a speaker outlined the development of Soviet social-imperialism's blatant invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and how this invasion heralded the start of a new stage in the drive of the Kremlin's new tsars for world domination. The speaker also referred to examples of how the Soviet Union has been showing typical signs of an imperialist power since the 1968 occupation.

Exposing Russia's true colours, the speaker warned that countless facts show that the USSR is deceptive because it hides behind verbiage of socialism and pretends to be an "ally" of the third world countries.

A representative from the Communist Workers' Movement of Britain also made a speech at the meeting. He spoke about the struggle of the peoples and countries of the world against the Soviet social-imperialists, especially that of the Third World. He praised the heroic struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors who are backed by the Soviet Union.

There was also a heated discussion during the meeting on how to deal with the Kremlin's evil ambition for world hegemony.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE DESIRE RETURN OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES FROM SOVIET UNION

Hokkaido People Urge Recovery

Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Nemuro, August 18 (XINHUA)--Forty five aged people in the city of Abashiri, Hokkaido, made a special trip to the Nosappu Cape today to gaze at the Soviet-occupied northern islands.

Dense fog was hanging over the Nosappu Cape, which is 3.7 kilometres away from the Kaigarajima island of the Habomai island group, thus making it impossible for them to get a clear picture of the island group. A 71-year-old woman said, "We have come here to arouse public opinion of the world to press the Soviet Union for the return of these inherent territories to Japan." An old man said, "Most of us used to teach on the four northern islands. We all cherish the memory of those beautiful lands and yearn for their return to our motherland."

Leaflets distributed by these aged people said, "We should try to see these territories returned to Japan in our life time. Otherwise we cannot close our eyes when we die."

JYC Delegation Meeting

Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Nemuro, Japan, August 19 (XINHUA)--1,500 people held a meeting at the Juniors Centre here this morning, demanding the return of Japan's northern territories occupied by the Soviet Union. They are members of the tenth delegation to visit the northern territories which was organized by the Japanese Youth Chamber.

Head of the delegation Hirai Hiroyoshi and mayor of Nemuro City Terashima Isao spoke at the meeting. They stressed that the northern territories are the inherent territories of Japan, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since World War II. From that time the Japanese people in Hokkaido have carried out the movement for their return. But the Soviet

Union has up to now refused to return them to Japan. They pledged to make more efforts to arouse public opinion for an early return of these lands.

After the meeting, the participants made a trip to Nosappu Cape to gaze at the northern islands. There they saw with their own eyes the Habomai island group. They released coloured balloons, shouting at the top of their voice, "Return our islands."

Soviet Hegemonism Denounced

Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 20 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Nemuro, August 19 (XINHUA)--"The demand for the return of the northern territories to Japan is a movement for the defence of Japan's independence and sovereignty," said Tokumatsu Sakanoto, president of the Japanese national council for promoting the return of the northern territories, at a rally at Nosappu Cape this noon.

Refuting the Soviet allegation that the campaign for the return of the northern islands is revanchism pursued by a handful of Japanese people under foreign instigation, Sakamoto said: "The recovery of the northern territories is the common desire of the masses of the Japanese people and the struggle for its realization is perfectly justified." He added: "We should strengthen Asian-African solidarity and firmly oppose Soviet hegemonism."

The rally held before the "House of Yearning for Native Land" at Nosappu Cape was attended by 130 delegates from 11 prefectures including Tokyo, Osaka, and Gifu. They include old people who were natives of the northern islands, representative of the Ainu minority nationality and professors and students.

As the weather was fair, the participants could see clearly the northern islands and Soviet vessels sailing in waters nearby. They shouted with indignation slogans such as, "Strongly demand the return of the northern territories!" "Firmly oppose Soviet hegemonism!" and "Soviet Union, get out of the northern island!"

A resolution adopted by the rally said that "for the return of the northern territories, it is imperative to oppose Soviet high-handedness and pressure and resolutely struggle against it."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA': ITALY MAKES EFFORT TO RESCUE, RESETTLE REFUGEES

Resettlement Plans

Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Rome, August 16 (XINHUA)--The Italian Government and people have made great efforts on the rescue and resettlement of Vietnamese refugees.

More than 100 refugees, mostly Vietnamese, arrived in Italy in three groups recently. These refugees, who had suffered persecution by the Vietnamese authorities, have the sympathy and support of the people of all walks of life and have now been resettled in this country.

For weeks the Italian Government and people have been busily preparing for the reception of 907 Vietnamese refugees who will arrive at Venice from Southeast Asia on August 20 on board three Italian warships.

In the regions which are to shelter refugees, special committees have been set up by local authorities, social organizations and trade unions. In Rome, about 100 social organizations and families have offered to give hospitality to refugees. Even at Catania, a southern Italian city where the standard of living is relatively low, a committee for refugees has been set up and about 100 refugees will be sheltered. A leading member of the city council of Catania, Nenni Inserra, said that to shelter Vietnamese refugees who have been subject to barbarity of the Vietnamese authorities, is not only a humanitarian problem but also a political one.

The Italian warships set out from Italy for Southeast Asia on July 5. The crews have made efforts for the successful fulfillment of the mission. This won the appreciation of Attilio Ruffini, Italian defense minister, and Zamberletti, president of the interministerial committee for the refugees from Southeast Asia.

Refugees Describe Conditions

Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Venice, August 20 (XINHUA)--Three Italian naval vessels sent to Southeast Asia on a refugee rescue mission returned to this port with 891 Vietnamese refugees. They were greeted at the dock by Minister of Defence Attilio Ruffini, government officials and thousands of Venice citizens.

In a cable to Ruffini, Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga praised the officers and men of the three ships for their excellent performance of the mission.

In a short speech, Ruffini told the crews, "Your expedition is the best answer to those rash and shallow slanderers."

Talking to Italian and foreign reporters who interviewed them, the Vietnamese refugees on board gave accounts of atrocities committed by the Vietnamese authorities. A 29-year-old school teacher, Vu Ai Quang, and his wife said that there was a witch-hunt of teachers and other intellectuals going on in Viet Nam and that the authorities often persecuted them on the trumped-up charge of being spies for foreign countries. The mere suspension of one's monthly grain ration, they added, would make it impossible for the victim to stay on in the country.

Hoang Phong, who came from Bien Hoa, South Viet Nam, said that the authorities had confiscated his property and sent him to forced labour far away from his home. He and others had to pool the money they managed to hide and bought a junk to flee the land.

A number of young men among the refugees said they had no alternative but to leave their country as they refused to enlist in the army which was sent to invade Kampuchea.

Answering questions about the reported extortion demanded by the Vietnamese authorities, some of the refugees said that they were required to pay up to 5,000 U.S. dollars per head. Others said they had paid up ten ounces of gold for every adult to leave the country and six ounces for every child.

Many of them voiced their deep concern over the fate of their kinsfolk, relatives and friends still being victimized at home.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BRITISH RESCUE SRV REFUGEES--According to JIEFANG RIBAO, on 4 August, a PRC-chartered British freighter ("Rutbond") rescued 123 Vietnamese refugees during a voyage on the South China Sea. On 11 August, when 119 of them arrived in Shanghai aboard the freighter, the Shanghai Municipal Red Cross society extended them sincere warmth and medical and material aid. On the morning of 11 August, a Red Cross representative called on Captain (Shevy Davis) aboard the freighter and praised him for his humanitarian act of saving the refugees. Then he met with the refugees and expressed his deep sympathy and solicitude for their misfortune. Captain (Shevy Davis) talked about the rescue scene while the refugees exposed the Vietnamese authorities' crimes of creating and exporting refugees. That afternoon, the Red Cross society sent a medical group aboard the ship to physically examine the refugees and provide medical treatment. Some medicine and available medical equipment were given away. On 12 August, the Red Cross society again delivered clothes and other daily necessities to all refugees. [Text] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW]

ROMANIANS VISIT CHINESE COMMUNE--Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--Members of the China-Romania friendship people's commune today joined their Romanian comrades in celebrating the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, which falls on August 23. Romanian ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and his wife as well as other Romanian comrades were accorded a warm welcome when they arrived at the commune. The hosts gave the Romanian comrades a cordial reception, entertaining them with apples, peaches, grapes and other food produced by the commune. Secretary of the commune party committee Chang Jiliang briefed the Romanian comrades on the development of the commune's production and the improvement of the commune members' living conditions. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

SOME RESPONSIBLE CADRES FLOUT PARTY DISCIPLINE

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Jin You [6855 0645]: "If One Breaks the Law One Has Made Oneself, How Can One Lead Subordinates?"]

[Text] Cao Cao of the Three Kingdoms Period was a highly disciplined person. Not only did he impose strict discipline on, and issue stern military orders to, his troops, but, even more praiseworthy, he took the lead in strictly enforcing the military discipline he had formulated. According to the "History of the Three Kingdoms - History of Wei - Chronicle of Emperor Wu" once when his army was on the march, Cao Cao's horse ran into a wheatfield, violating his military order that "soldiers are not to damage wheat, whoever does so will be put to death." He asked Zhu Bo to fix a punishment. Zhu Bo replied to Cao Cao by citing the doctrine in the "Spring and Autumn Annals" that "superiors are not punished." Cao Cao refuted him thus: "If one breaks the law one has made oneself, how can one lead subordinates?" Having said this, he unsheathed his sword and cut off the hair on his head as a self-imposed punishment.

During the over 2,000 years of our feudal society, the feudal ruling class did all things according to the rule that "superiors are not punished." For the laboring people they made law after law, promulgated order after order, but they themselves "broke the laws they had made," not being restrained by laws and rules. "The district magistrate is permitted to commit arson, but the people are not allowed to light their lamps"--this is a vivid portrayal of the situation then. Cao Cao was able to breach the clear rule that "superiors are not punished" by putting himself on an equal footing with the ordinary soldier. This was estimable.

However, we have some cadres who, on this point, are inferior to Cao Cao of the Three Kingdoms Period. Some responsible cadres of the party think that discipline is for ordinary party members and that they themselves do not need to be restrained by party discipline. They demand that lower levels and party members do things according to their instructions, while they themselves do not carry out the instructions from the central authorities and the higher levels. They demand that party members unconditionally abide by organizational distribution, while they themselves

haggle about conditions and prices. They demand that party members strictly organize their life, while they rarely do so themselves. They demand that party members protect secrets, while they themselves freely disclose party secrets to their family members, relatives and friends. They demand that party members be just and respect the law, while they themselves use their power of office to cotton up to certain people and secure advantages through pull or influence. Even more serious is that individual responsible cadres, not abiding by party discipline and state law, violate the country's financial and economic system by wantonly divvying up money and goods for giving dinners or sending gifts in order to curry favor, squandering wealth to the extent of misappropriating state property. This unhealthy trend of "breaking the law one has made oneself" is incompatible with our party's excellent traditions.

This unhealthy trend that exists in our party causes very bad effects both inside and outside the party. Our party, during its long revolutionary struggle, forged an extremely strict "iron" discipline. This was one of the important conditions for the revolution's attainment of victory. And the upholding of "iron" discipline has an extremely important connection with the example set by the leading cadres. "If one breaks the law one has made oneself, how can one lead subordinates?" If responsible cadres of the party ignore party discipline, how can they demand that party members strictly observe it? If you yourself do not take the lead in observing party rules and laws, then no matter how well you talk about it, who will believe you! This unhealthy trend, in which the superior affects the subordinate, what goes on inside the party affects what goes on outside it, and party discipline and state law are ignored, is growing bigger and bigger. In order to check this unhealthy trend, it is necessary to eradicate the survival of feudalism, viz., "superiors are not punished," starting with the strengthening of discipline among responsible cadres.

The responsible cadres of our party are the people's servants. They only have the duty to serve the people diligently and conscientiously, and do not have the power to enjoy special privileges in politics or life. The party discipline and state law formulated by our party and state that we want the party members and people to observe should, first of all, be exemplarily observed by the responsible cadres of the party. Before party discipline, all people are equal and no person, no matter who he is, has the right to damage this discipline. The "special privilege" mentality, in which one considers oneself a cut above ordinary party members and in which one can flout party discipline, is a decadent feudalist mentality. Our revolutionary proletariat should resolutely discard this decadent "special privilege" mentality.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

[The following biographic information was extracted from the Chinese-language newspapers: BEIJING RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO published in Beijing; JIEFANG RIBAO published in Shanghai; TIANJIN RIBAO published in Tianjin, and NANFANG RIBAO published in Guangzhou. An abbreviated title BJ, GM, TJ, JF or NF as well as the date and page of the source is given at the end of each item.]

Chen Chuanda [7115 0278 6671]

First Secretary, Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee; concurrently Chairman, Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; on 13 July 1979 presided over and spoke at the citywide conference to publicize the results of the 2d session of the 5th NPC. (TJ 14 Jul 79 p 1)

Chen Fou [7115 7079]

President, Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court; was elected as chairman of the board of directors of the Tianjin Municipal Law Society which was established on 10 July 1979. (TJ 18 Jul 79 p 2)

Gao Ge [5559 2047]

Director, United Front Work Department, Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; recently attended the 8th plenum of the standing committee of the 5th Beijing Municipal CCPPC Committee. (BJ 21 Jun 79 p 1)

Li Shu [2621 1859]

Deputy Director, United Front Work Department, Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; recently attended the 8th plenum of the standing committee of the 5th Beijing Municipal CCPPC Committee. (BJ 21 Jun 79 p 1)

Qi Guang [7871 0342]

Deputy Director, State Cultural Relics Management Bureau [Guojia Wenwu Shiye Guanliju 0948 1367 2429 3670 0057 2814 4619 3810 1444]; recently attended the organizational meeting of the China Society of Libraries held in Taiyuan. (GM 25 Jul 79 p 2)

Shi Jiye [0670 4764 6056]

Vice Chairman, Shanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee; recently attended the organizational meeting of the China Society of Libraries held in Taiyuan. (GM 25 Jul 79 p 2)

Shi Linfeng [0670 2651 1496]

Deputy Director, United Front Work Department, Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; recently attended the 8th plenum of the standing committee of the 5th Beijing Municipal CCPPC Committee. (BJ 21 Jun 79 p 1)

Xi Bingwu [1598 3521 0582]

Deputy Director, Shanghai Municipal National Defense Industry Office [Shanghai Shi Guofanggong Bangongshi 0006 3189 1579 0948 7089 1562 6586 0361 1358]; on 27 June 1979 read an eulogy for Liu Zehua [0491 3419 5478], former deputy director of National Defense Industry Office, East China Bureau, CCP, who died on 10 May 1968 at a memorial service held at Longhua Revolutionary Cemetery in Shanghai. (JF 10 Jul 79 p 2)

Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113]

First Secretary, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee; concurrently Second Political Commissar, Guangzhou Unit; on 30 May 1979 at a memorial service held in Guangzhou, read an eulogy for Zhou Xiaozhou [0719 1420 5297], former alternate member of CCP CC and vice president of Central South Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences who died on 26 December 1966. (NF 2 Jun 79 p 1)

Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492]

First Secretary, Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee; recently spoke at the second plenum of the standing committee of the Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee. (NF 8 Jul 79 p 1)

Yang Wenwei [2799 2429 5588]

Deputy Director, Finance and Trade Office, Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; on 26 June presided over a memorial service for Ma Wubin [7456 0839 3830], former member of the Finance Committee, East China Bureau, CCP, who died on 25 January 1968. (JF 10 Jul 79 p 2)

Yang Xinpei [2799 1800 1014]

Director, Organization Department, Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; concurrently vice chairman, Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; on 27 June 1979, presided over a memorial service held at Longhua Revolutionary Cemetery in Shanghai for Liu Zehua [0491 3419 5478], former deputy director, National Defense Industry Office, East China Bureau, CCP, who died on 10 May 1968. (JF 10 Jul 79 p 2)

Zhang Boquan [1728 3124 3123]

Director, United Front Work Department, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee; on 9 June 1979 along with other high-ranking provincial party and government officials, met with a delegation from Qinghai Provincial CCPPC on an official visit to Guangdong Province.
(NF 16 Jun 79 p 4)

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGZHOU UNITS HOLD POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Jiang Liuchu [1203 2692 0443]

[Text] The Guangzhou units recently held a political work conference of political leadership cadres at the regimental level and above to transmit the spirit of the 2d Session of the 5th NPC and the important directives of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Ye on implementing the "eight-character" policy [of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy]. In close touch with the practice of counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam and the present conditions of the units, they studied concrete measures to thoroughly implement the "eight-character" policy and step up building by the units in revolutionization and modernization.

Such leading comrades of the Guangzhou units as Commander Xu Shiyou [6079 0013 0645] and Political Commissar Xiang Zhonghua [0686 0112 5478] attended the conference and made speeches.

The comrades at the conference unanimously recognized that the "eight-character" policy proposed by the 2d Session of the 5th NPC is a decisive major measure for China to speed up realization of the four modernizations. Our military units must take the lead to thoroughly implement this policy, bring into full play the heroic revolutionary fighting spirit of the war to counterattack in self-defense, race against time at top speed, do the work of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving effectively and as quickly as possible and speed up the building of the units in revolutionization and modernization.

Everyone pointed out during discussions that to implement the "eight-character" policy as quickly as possible, we must first study the documents well, heighten our awareness and conscientiously use the spirit of the 3d Plenum and the 2d Session of the 5th NPC to unify the ideology of the cadres and fighters so that they can recognize clearly the danger of war and the urgency of speeding up building in the four modernizations and strive to effectively build the units as quickly as possible for the

sake of the safety of the motherland and the four modernizations of socialism. At the same time, we must also undertake movements to study heroes thoroughly and in a protracted manner and bring the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism of the war to counterattack in self-defense to bear on the thorough implementation of the "eight-character" policy and the rapid building in the four modernizations.

The conference proposed that we must effectively readjust and consolidate the leadership bodies at all levels and do an effective job in party and military work styles so that they become a strong core to lead the units in building and commanding and fighting. This is an important guarantee for doing an effective job in thoroughly implementing the "eight-character" policy and speeding up the building of the units in revolutionization and modernization. Everyone pointed out that the most important thing in effectively building the leadership bodies is to effectively select and promote young top-notch cadres into them on the basis of actual combat demands, while at the same time bringing into full play the role of the veteran cadres.

Comrades attending the conference conscientiously studied such problems as how to improve military training on the basis of actual combat and how to most effectively raise the level of tactical skills. Everyone said that we must compare ourselves with the actual combat of the war when we counter-attacked in self-defense, study each and every military training subject, train effectively in things which took place on the battlefield and conscientiously get to the essential merits in the training of cadres and fighters. We must resolutely improve training and strengthen political work in it so that the units can conscientiously study military techniques used on the battlefield and increase combat effectiveness so that the "eight-character" policy will be conscientiously put on a solid foundation in building the units and even greater contributions be made to ensuring the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

Urgency Stressed

Kuangtung NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 79 p 3

[Article: "Guangdong Military District Steps Up Ideological-Political Work in the Units and the Militia"]

[Text] The Guangdong Military District recently convened a political work conference to analyze ideological-political work in its units and militia in the wake of the shift of work emphasis in the entire party and to study the measures formulated around the four modernizations of stepping up ideological-political work in the companies and the armed militia companies as well as party building in their administrative organizations.

Comrades at the conference conscientiously studied the spirit of the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and the Second Session of the 5th NPC and discussed the importance and urgency of stepping up ideological-political work under the new situation in view of both positive and negative experiences and lessons gained through the course of unit and militia building. Everyone pointed out that the realization of four modernizations is a very arduous strategic task and we must exert maximum efforts to bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of everyone. We must also energetically step up ideological-political work to accomplish this task.

Provincial Committee Secretaries Speak

Kuangtung NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 79 p 3

[Article: "Party Committee of Guangdong Military District Holds Meeting To Study the Improving of Party Workstyles"]

[Text] The party committee of Guangdong Military District recently convened a plenary meeting to conscientiously study and thoroughly implement the spirit of the Second Session of the 5th NPC, emphatically study such problems

as improving party workstyles, resolutely take the lead in improving party workstyles and lead the units and the militia throughout the district in conscientiously implementing the 80 character policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving [the economy]" for the sake of contributing even more to the building and safeguarding of four modernizations.

When the plenary meeting concluded, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113] and Second Secretary Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492] had made important speeches. They highly praised the Guangdong Military District, its military sub-districts and the armed forces departments for their enthusiasm in running militia work well and leading militiamen in energetically working for the four modernizations, and the broad masses of commanders and militiamen for the work they did in such areas as stepping up war preparedness, safeguarding coastal defense, protecting the four modernizations and maintaining social order. In their speeches they pointed out that the units must bring into full play the glorious traditions and fine workstyles cultivated by Chairman Mao during the Yan'an period and maintain the true qualities of the people's army. Leadership at all levels must take the lead to improve party workstyles, maintain party spirit, overcome factionalism and obey law and discipline. They must resolutely oppose taking privileges and effectively unite the army and the government and the army and the people. Under the leadership of local party committees, the armed forces departments must mobilize and lead militiamen to work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY ACADEMIES IN BEIJING RECRUIT STUDENTS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 79 p 1

[Article: "Twenty Military Academies Recruit Students In Beijing Municipality"]

[Text] This year, in order to train a greater number of qualified red and expert personnel for the modernization of national defense, 20 specialized academies of the PLA are recruiting students in Beijing Municipality.

The 20 military academies conducting student recruitment in Beijing Municipality are divided into two major types, specialized technical academies and command academies. The technical academies are mainly concerned with training specialized technical personnel in foreign languages, medicine, electronics, radar, computers, wireless radio, wired radio, automatic control [equipment], engineering designs, precision instruments and weaponry. The command academies are primarily concerned with training various types of specialized technical teachers and instructors and military command personnel.

The municipal student recruitment office pointed out that a strong effort to run the military academies well and train various types of military cadres and qualified technical personnel is an important measure to quicken the pace of realizing the modernization of national defense. Youths who have the will to contribute their efforts toward the modernization of national defense must enthusiastically sign up to take the military academy entrance examinations. The student recruitment offices from various wards and counties must mutually coordinate with various municipal-wide middle schools, examinees from enterprises and the parents of the examinees to run the examinees ideological work well, introduce them to specialized fields and encourage them to come forth for selection by the motherland so that they can contribute their efforts in the modernization of national defense.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAPABILITIES OF CHINA'S AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Hong Kong CONMILIT in Chinese Jul 79 pp 36-43

[Article: "The PRC Air Force (Part I)"]

[Excerpts] "Farmer, Farmer." The words came in over the radio from the two Grumman A-6 Intruders to the American aircraft carrier Constellation in the Tonkin Gulf. Then contact was lost. After several hours had passed, the Chinese formally announced that two U.S. aircraft had intruded into Chinese airspace over Guangxi Province and had been shot down by PLAAF fighters.

This incident took place on 21 August 1967. At this time, the Chinese-made MiG-19--known in the West as the "Farmer"--had been in service for 5 years. It had greatly enhanced China's air defense capabilities and had steadily grown to become the mainstay fighter of China's air forces, the third largest in the world. As large numbers of the MiG-19 appeared in the PLAAF, the West was forced to revise its estimates of the potential of the Chinese to manufacture aircraft. If it were not for the technical advances made in Western aircraft, the MiG-19 would still be an effective fighter today.

In 1965-1966, China supplied 90 of these aircraft to Pakistan. Pilots of the Pakistani air force praised the aircraft for its sturdiness and ease of handling. Its capabilities were comparable to the Mirage IIIE of France and the F-104 Starfighter of the United States. They added that its ability to turn at any altitude and its rate of climb at altitudes below 6,100 meters were just as good as the MiG-21.

In the 12 years that have passed since the two A-6 aircraft were shot down, great technical strides have been made in the combat aircraft of the world. But this same outmoded MiG-19 is still being produced today at the Shenyang Aircraft Manufacturing Plant where the first model was rolled out 20 years ago. On top of that, this fighter is the only supersonic type that can be supplied to the Chinese air forces in large numbers. This illustrates the fact that China cannot prevent the enormous PLAAF from falling more and more behind.

In October 1950, Marshal Vasilevsky and Air Marshal Krasovsky arrived in Beijing to expedite the training and expansion of the new Chinese Air Force.

They told Chairman Mao Zedong that several hundred of the latest Soviet MiG-15 fighters would soon arrive. In order to provide the assembly and maintenance facilities for the fighters, which would participate in the air war over Korea, the Shenyang aircraft plants would be rebuilt but the actual manufacture of the airframes and powerplants would be under certain controls.

In November 1952, China and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow a special agreement under which the Yak-18A primary trainer and the 9-cylinder 260HP air-cooled Ivchenko AI-24 powerplant would be manufactured in Shenyang. This marked the actual resumption of aircraft manufacture in China. The first Chinese-made Yak-18A flew for the first time in July 1954, bearing the Chinese name "Chujiao-5." Subsequent production continued with the powerplants supplied by the Soviets and it was not until 2 years later that Shenyang began supplying its own engines.¹

In October 1954, China and the Soviet Union signed a greatly expanded production agreement, the aim of which was to make China more self-sufficient. This agreement not only included the An-2 biplane transport, the Mi-4 helicopter and their associated ASh-62 and ASh-82 powerplants, but also the MiG-15UTI two-place combat trainer, the MiG-17F single-seat fighter, and the IL-28 light bomber along with its Klimov VK-1 turbojet engine.

This plan would greatly expand the aircraft industry of Shenyang and Harbin as well as the aircraft works at Xian, Chongqing and other locations. At the same time it would bring in large numbers of Soviet management, technical, and training personnel. The production of the MiG aircraft and Klimov powerplants was concentrated in Shenyang. Harbin was responsible for the IL-28 aircraft. As a result of the PLAAF's expansion and modernization plans, the production of these aircraft received special priority consideration. The first MiG-17 aircraft assembled from Soviet-supplied parts was handed over in 1956. Seven weeks later, the Shenyang aircraft plant turned over the first MiG-15UTI aircraft. In mid-1957, the combined production of these two Mikoyan-designed aircraft had reached 15 units a month, which had climbed to 25 units per month by mid-1958. In fact, by this time, the entire airframe was being made in China. Shenyang also began production of the VK-1 turbojet. Added to the fair weather MiG-17F was the all-weather MiG-17PF.

Of course, China used its own names for these aircraft manufactured under the special [license] agreement: The MiG-17 became known as the "Jian-5"; the IL-28 was called the "Hong-5."

The first An-2 aircraft assembled from Soviet-supplied parts flew for the first time in December 1955, after which large-scale production was organized combining many dispersed plants. This aircraft, called the "Yun-5," could fulfill both military and civilian roles. The first Mi-4 helicopter known as the "Zhi-5," was completed early in 1958. This aircraft also went into large-scale production for both military and civilian duty. The civilian version is known as the "Whirlwind."

Thus, by the end of the 1950's, China's aviation industry was turning out various types of aircraft on a large scale, including tactical fighters, light bombers, multi-purpose transports and helicopters. But the Chinese aspirations did not stop here. The PLAAF had already established a limited strategic air force equipped with the TU-4 heavy bombers fitted with the Huosai engine. This aircraft was later replaced by Soviet long-range turbojet heavy bombers (the TU-16). It was claimed that China could refit these aircraft with a turboprop powerplant.

The Soviets objected, saying that the manufacture of these large, sophisticated aircraft was beyond Chinese capabilities but in 1958 China prepared to use new specialized equipment to assemble TU-16 airframes. Further, in January 1958, China signed another agreement with the Soviets to manufacture in Shenyang the supersonic MiG-19 (and its RD-9 turbojet engine) to supersede the MiG-17.

That same year, China's Nanchang Hongdu machine tool plant began to trial produce a primary trainer using its own 285HP "Huosai-6" powerplant. Known as the "Chujiao-6," this aircraft entered service in 1961.

[At the time of the Sino-Soviet split] the assembly lines for the MiG-19 and its RD-9 powerplant were incomplete. The main assembly buildings for the TU-16 were unfinished and many of the parts and tools were still in the Soviet Union.

As a result, plans for this bomber were shelved and priority was diverted to the MiG-19. Although the Soviet experts had departed and the Chinese personnel lacked experience and training, many of the parts for the fighter continued to be sent to Shenyang from the Soviet Union.² In this manner, the first completely assembled MiG-19 was test flown at the end of 1961. At this time, China started to duplicate the items which it had previously relied on the Soviets to supply (ejection seats, sights, hydraulic systems, and brakes). In mid-1962, the first new MiG-19S, dubbed the "Jian-6," was turned over to air force units of the Liberation Army. Although these fighters used Soviet parts, equipment and powerplants, some 100 "Jian-6" aircraft had been produced by mid-1964, demonstrating that China's industry, while lacking in technical expertise, had still managed to overcome the many problems created by the cutoff of Soviet technical assistance.

At this time, large-scale production continued on the "Yun-5" (An-2) transport, the "Zhi-5" (Mi-4) helicopter, and the "Hong-5" (IL-28) bomber. Serial production had begun on the advanced trainer conversion of the "Jian-5" (MiG-17F) fighter. The "Chujiao-6" trainer and its "Huosai-6" engine went into accelerated production. Technical and production organs also became stronger although they remained the weakest segment of China's industry.

Here, the most conspicuous aspect was the planning of a successor of the "Jian-6" to go into production in the late 1960's. Three methods were

employed to achieve this goal although in the end all three would meet with failure. The simplest method was to purchase Western technology and obtain manufacturing rights from friendly countries and produce an advanced fighter. In 1962, China held a series of talks with Sweden on the subject of bringing in the technology of the Saab 35 "Dragon" (Draken). Later, definite interest was shown in the Swiss Federal Aircraft Factory's P-16. In 1964, when France recognized the People's Republic of China, China held meetings with the French on the question of purchasing the technology for the Mirage III aircraft, but was frustrated by the ideological atmosphere and the drawn out diplomatic procedure. Nothing came of the proposals.

Concurrently, the Chinese aircraft industry continued to forge ahead in an effort to achieve the other two methods relying on their own resources to provide PLAAF units with an advanced fighter by the early 1970's. These two approaches demonstrate the lofty aspirations of the Chinese people. One method was to start from scratch and copy the MiG-21. The other method was to come up with a completely new aircraft of their own design. At the time of the Sino-Soviet split, China had begun negotiations with the Soviets with the hope of acquiring manufacturing rights for the MiG-21F (Fishbed-C). At that time, the MiG-21F was being used by the Soviet air forces as a fair-weather fighter. A number of the MiG-21's had been shipped to China and the supreme authorities decided to copy it. The difficult task fell to the Military Science Academy. At that time, China had many problems with the production of the MiG-19 which were still unresolved. People generally held that given China's standards, the duplication of such an advanced and complicated aircraft was beyond the current Chinese technical capabilities. Nevertheless, starting from scratch, the work of duplicating the MiG-21 and its Tumansky R-11 turbojet engine began in 1960.

At this juncture, the Chinese aviation industry began to receive graduate engineers and technicians from Beijing Aeronautical Institute (the nation's top-rated aeronautical engineering school for theoretical and applied studies), Harbin Industrial Institute, Nanjing Aeronautical Institute, and the Northwestern Industrial College. Under the guidance of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, a number of new research institutes was established and practical research began. By 1959, two high-speed wind tunnels purchased from the GDR had been set up but the base of technical experience was weak and the fledgling aircraft industry's task was a formidable one. Astonishingly, Shenyang completed the work and the aircraft evidently made its first flight in the latter part of 1964. The Chinese announced that the "new Mach-2 fighter" had been "conceived and built in a period of 5 years." The aircraft's flight trials were held on 8 January 1965 and this was announced by Liu Yashu before a National Defense Council conference in Beijing. At that time, Liu Yashu was the head of the Third Ministry of Machine Building charged with the manufacture of military aircraft. Also reported at the conference were the situations regarding the new fighters, jet bombers, and short-range surface-launched guided missiles. Tests with the MiG-21 began early in March 1965 and involved 12 to 15 Chinese-built aircraft. Without waiting to confirm the outcome of the trials, mass

production of the copy of the MiG-21, dubbed the "Jian-7," started at the Shenyang Aircraft Manufacturing Plant and it was no time at all before people discovered that the "Jian-7" was not completely successful, a fact made known to the National Defense Council by Liu Yashu. Actually, as there was no way to resolve the problems that had surfaced with the "Jian-7," production of this aircraft had to be halted in 1966 after some 60 to 80 units had been completed. Large-scale production of the "Jian-6" was then resumed. Two fighters produced entirely by China--the single-engine "Jian-8" and the twin-jet "Jian-9"--have evidently enjoyed greater success. The powerplants for these two aircraft are obvious copies of the Tumansky R-11 turbojet engine. In the production of the TU-16 medium range bombers, the Chinese aviation industry hit another snag. This aircraft, at the outset of the Sino-Soviet rift, had been shelved. Production was resumed after 2 years, at which time the production of such a big, complicated aircraft was again postponed and did not really begin again until 1968. This aircraft is known as the "Hong-6" bomber. Subsequently, the production of the aircraft continued to creep along. Production ceased in the early 1970's, with only about 100 of the planes delivered to the units.

The production of the "Jian-6" also kept on during this time, with production models such as the MiG-19SF and the MiG-19PF, as well as several variants of the Chinese aviation industry such as a tactical recon version. This aircraft has a camera mounted directly on the underside of the fuselage. Also in large-scale production is a two-seat combat trainer and it is unclear whether this aircraft is a copy of the Soviet MiG-19 UTI, which was produced on a small scale in the Soviet Union.

The major and most advanced variant of the "Jian-6" is the "Qiang-5" aircraft. This aircraft has a nose cone flanked by air intakes which have replaced the original Soviet design. It is commonly but erroneously referred to as the F-9. In fact, the F-9, which the Chinese probably call the "Jian-9," is another aircraft. It is thought in the West that the purpose of this new design was to accommodate a modern fire control radar and perhaps this explanation is correct. The most important role of the "Qiang-5" is that of a ground attack aircraft. But it is possible that the Chinese R&D work on an all weather has been delayed.

In December 1975, the China Technology Import Corporation signed an 80 million-pound contract with Britain's Rolls Royce for the supply of a small number of "Spey" RB.168-25E turbofan engines with afterburners and, with British technical assistance, began to produce this powerplant at Xian. Doubtless, this was of tremendous benefit to the Chinese aircraft industry.

According to outside appraisals, it is highly probable that China will use the "Spey" powerplant in its F-9 fighter. And some British observers point out that China began in 1977-78 to produce a MiG-21 variant with better capabilities than the original "Jian-7" (MiG-21 "Fishbed-C"). Its powerplant could well be the "Spey" engine.

Without a doubt, China has all along been attempting to research and develop an advanced fighter of its own design. According to Western intelligence circles, China had the capability in the early 1970's of producing a new delta wing fighter, the "Xian-A," but after years of testing the aircraft still has not entered active service. After the "Spey" engine was brought in, China began to trial produce a new generation of fighters, the F-10 and the F-12. The F-10 is reported to be a delta wing fighter, perhaps an improved version of the "Xian-A," but it does not use the "Spey" engine. The F-12 resembles the Soviet MiG-23 "Flogger" but it is a new design. This aircraft is fitted with two "Spey" engines, has a swept-back wing configuration but not of the technically complex variable geometry type. It is estimated that these two aircraft will enter service in the mid-1980's, and will replace the now outmoded "Jian-5" and "Jian-6."

According to statements, the "Spey" engine could become the powerplant for a new generation of bombers. Today, China's strategic capability relies on the Soviet type TU-16, but this aircraft cannot keep pace with modern [aircraft].

China has achieved some success over these years as the aircraft it has designed and manufactured itself have not required sophisticated technology. China has been able to copy the An-12 and An-24 piston transports and the TU-104 jet transport; in 1975, the Harbin Weijian machine tool plant trial produced the Y-11, a light transport fitted with Huosai propellers. Further, China at least has already trial produced two types of light helicopters for multiple roles, but the production status is unknown. The "Chujiao-6" which came out in 1961 has now completely replaced the "Chujiao-5," and has become the primary trainer for the Chinese air forces. Several thousand of these aircraft have now been manufactured, and, in addition to serving in Chinese naval and air force units, they have been supplied to Albania, North Korea, Tanzania, Zambia, and other countries. Moreover, after pilots have undergone flight training in the "Chujiao-6," they can go directly to flight training in advanced jet trainers, and do not require training in an intermediate trainer.

Although China possesses a large-scale aircraft industry, and has made progress over the last ten years, it obviously lacks the R&D base and its production methods are still in the "middle ages." Many of the Chinese aircraft components are handmade and as a result often do not meet standards. This creates great problems in the interchangeability of parts. If not for the design technology imported from the West, China could not produce modern, advanced aircraft. China still needs imported modern manufacturing technology, to strongly develop power plants and functional equipment and all kinds of aircraft electronics equipment. Today, the Chinese aircraft industry can turn out each year approximately 100 to 120 outmoded "Jian-6" aircraft which were designed in the early 1950's. (To be continued)

FOOTNOTES

1. There is another version in the West: In November 1952, China and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow a special agreement in which the Yak-18 (Max) primary trainer and its 160HP M-11-FR piston engine would be manufactured in Shenyang. The Shenyang-made Yak-18 was named the "Chujiao-3." In January 1958, China and the Soviet Union reached another agreement in which the Yak-18A and the AI-14R powerplant only were licensed for manufacture in China.
2. The Soviet Union would test the aircraft in Russia, then break them down and ship the parts to the Shenyang Aircraft Manufacturing Plant for reassembly as demonstration aircraft.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR TWIN 37MM AA GUNS OPERATIONAL

Beijing JEIFANGJUN HUABAO in Chinese No 1, 1979 p 2

[Summary] Ceng Zhenghua [2582 2973 5478], a technician assigned to a communications [signal] battalion of an unidentified unit subordinate to the Wuhan Unit, is reported to have successfully produced a radio remote control system for the twin 37mm antiaircraft gun, a system in which the guns are fired and directed by remote control. Ceng was given the task of experimentally producing such a system for this weapon some 8 years ago, at which time he knew nothing of the combat characteristics of the weapon. He visited antiaircraft units to learn how wired firing systems worked and read all kinds of technical reference materials after which he came out with his first and second prototypes. Tests with these systems demonstrated that while firing could be accomplished by remote control, interference [jamming, static, QRM] was still a problem. He came out with his third prototype during the height of the reign of the gang of four. Unafraid of being branded "white and expert," he kept right on with his work. After the overthrow of the gang of four, he plunged into work on his fourth prototype, visiting many S&T personnel in numerous provinces and cities. After more than 10 major modifications and hundreds of minor changes, he finally succeeded in accomplishing his assignment. His superiors dubbed it the "601" system and bestowed on him the honor of first class meritorious service.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PARTY DISCUSSES RESPONSIBILITY OF SHANGHAI SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "Doing a Good Job With the System of Division of Labor and Responsibility Under the Leadership of the Party Committee. Municipal Office of Education and Defense Convenes Forum for University Party Committee Secretaries and school (College) Principals"]

[Text] To carry out the system of division of labor and responsibility of school principals under the leadership of the Party committee is an important problem in realizing a shift of emphasis in the work of the schools. Many higher level schools gained some knowledge in the previous period of practice and found that some problems must be continuously explored and researched. On the afternoon of 18 June the city's educational and defense office convened a forum of university party committee secretaries and school (college) principals to carry out discussions on this very question.

At the conference, Shi Ping [2457 1627], the first secretary of the party committee of Shanghai's Teachers' College, Xue Ximin [5641 0823 3046], vice secretary of the party committee and vice principal of Shanghai's Textile College, and Weng Zhiyuan [5040 2535 6628], party committee member and vice president of Tungji University, spoke. In their talks, they all affirmed that implementing this leadership system is beneficial toward strengthening party leadership, fulfilling the function of the specialists and professors in guiding teaching and scientific research, bringing all the positive factors into play, and raising the quality of teaching and the level of scientific research work. Shi Ping said that in the past all matters great and small were concentrated in the party committee. The party committee was busy grasping the concrete tasks and did not have the strength to grasp the work of the party. The first half of this year, after this system was tried out, the party committee freed itself of the concrete tasks and was able to summon the strength to grasp the major problems in the work of the party, political and ideological education, and the work of the schools. Xue Ximin said that after implementing this leadership system, Shanghai's Textile College had 59 professors and 33 people in such posts as vice principal, department chairmen, and teaching and research section chiefs whose activism was all very high.

Seventy-three-year old academy principal Qian Baojun [6929 1405 6874], besides guiding all the teaching and scientific research work of the whole college, personally had charge of seven graduate students. Weng Zhiyuan said that if specialists and professors took over certain leadership work, not only could they fulfill their activist role in running the school, but this would help improve the work of the school.

The comrades speaking also passed on some of their knowledge about implementing this leadership system. Shi Ping said that to implement the system of division of labor and responsibility of school principals under the party committee leadership, there must be resolution on two sides: first, the party committee must resolve to decentralize minor authority, and second, the principal must resolve to perform his own duties. Two habits must be overcome: first, the habit of turning to the party committee secretary on every issue, and second, the habit of the party committee leading comrades to intervene in every issue. Between the party committee and the administrative leadership and the secretary and the school principals there must be clear division of labor and spheres of responsibility. The party committee must support the work of the school principals and maintain their prestige. To carry out the system of division of labor and responsibility under the party committee's leadership, two channels must be opened, namely the channel of the party organization and of the administrative organization. The line of the administration especially, which in the past has been relatively weak, must be substantially strengthened, and relatively strong cadres must be assigned to be the responsible person in the principal's office, and the department vice chairmen to make the system of the administrative organization relatively sound and the channels relatively smooth. In his talk, Xue Ximin passed on his knowledge of how the Shanghai Textile Academy party committee respects the non-party presidents and fulfills the nonparty president's leadership function. Their method is as follows: on the major problems of administrative work, the president is first asked to give his opinions, which are discussed and decided upon at the party committee meeting. Or first the party committee offers its opinions and solicits the opinions of the president, and after getting his agreement, the decision is implemented. At regular intervals meetings are held between the secretary and the president to keep each other informed. Daily administrative and leadership work, such as investigating teaching quality, carrying out scientific research programs and daily rear service work, are given over to the president and the vice president to grasp. The party committee takes charge of investigations and supervision, providing support when difficulties are encountered in the work. Giving the administrative point of view, Weng Zhiyuan talked about his knowledge of how the work of the president and vice president can be done well under the unified leadership of the party committee.

The comrades who spoke also talked of some of the problems and difficulties encountered in implementing this leadership system. First is the fact that the pernicious influence of the ultra leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not yet been eliminated and the habit of the party committee to take on everything, and turning to the party committee every time something crops up is still very deep. A process is required to change this situation.

at the same time that the principal's administrative and leadership function is substantially fulfilled, the problem of how to guarantee that the school principal and vice principal, who have expertise in a field, have the time to work on specialized research also requires further solution.

Comrade Yang Kai [2799 1956], of the municipal office of teaching and the defense chairman spoke at the meeting. He looked back over the course of the history of changes in the system of division of labor and responsibility of higher level school principals. He said that higher level schools carrying out the system of division of labor and responsibility of school principals under the leadership of the party committee is an old as well as a new problem. Now the central task that the entire party is faced with is to realize the four modernizations. The tasks the higher level schools are faced with are to construct two centers for teaching and scientific research, strive to realize the four modernizations, and train more and better personnel. This gives a new and important meaning to carrying out this leadership system. He said that we still lack relatively mature experience in implementing this leadership system. It seems that on this question, the most important problem at present is that the attention paid to fulfilling the administrative function is not enough. In some units on some questions, there still exists the situation where the party and the government are not separated, the party is taking the place of the government, and the party committee is taking on everything. Of course the neglect of the party's unified leadership must be prevented. He said an important premise for carrying out the system of division of labor and responsibility under the leadership of the party committee is for the party committee to conscientiously implement the principle of democratic centralism and to act according to Chairman Mao's principle of "taking the main authority on oneself, and delegating lesser authority. The party committee makes the decisions and each section carries them out. In carrying them out, decisions are to be made without deviating from the principles. In investigating the work, the party committee has responsibility." The party committee must pay attention to the correct management of certain relationships, such as between politics and professional work, between major and minor issues, between the responsibility toward those above and toward the masses, and toward the implementation of a unified leadership and the full development of democratic relationships. Comrades in the party committee and the administrative leadership must all pay attention to improving leadership methods and the work style in order to give full play to the advantages of this leadership system.

9282

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

INTELLECTUAL YOUTHS URGED TO STAY IN COUNTRYSIDE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "Guangdong Province Convenes Work Conference on Intellectual Youths in Countryside--Determined To Resolve Problems of Intellectual Youths in Countryside Positively and Step-by-Step; Continue To Mobilize and Encourage Part of Intellectual Youths in Cities To Go to Countryside"]

[Text] The Office of Intellectual Youth Work of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee called a province-wide work conference on intellectual youths in the countryside seeking solutions to problems concerning intellectual youths and the strengthening of their ideological education.

The meeting was attended by responsible persons of offices in charge of intellectual youth affairs at various districts and municipalities, the Provincial General Bureau of Agriculture and Reclamation, the Overseas Chinese Farm Management Bureau, related units directly under the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and related units of the armed forces.

Those comrades who attended the conference analyzed with a realistic attitude the current situation of intellectual youth work in the province. They noted that in the last 10 years, more than 900,000 intellectual youths, in response to the call of the Party Central Committee, rushed to the countryside from cities and towns, went through rigorous training during the three great revolutions movement, enhanced their ability, and made their contributions to the country. Since last year's national work conference on intellectual youths, experience and lessons have been summarized, policies adjusted, and large amounts of work done with remarkable results. Practice proves that the "Summary of the National Work Conference on Intellectual Youths in the Countryside" and the "Trial Regulations of the State Council Concerning Several Problems About Intellectual Youths in the Countryside" are correct.

Addressing itself to the existing problems, the conference demanded that all places in the province strengthen their ideological-political work among intellectual youths in the countryside; continue to eliminate the poisonous effects of the "gang of four"; give guidance to intellectual youths to emulate heroes, maintain the good revolutionary tradition, establish a new

working style, and become shock workers in the nation's new long march; and educate the intellectual youths to know the general situation of the country, guard the interest of all, unify themselves with a forward outlook, correctly treat the relationship among the state, the collective body and the individual, obey the government's arrangements, put their mind at ease in the countryside, and contribute their youth and wisdom for the realization of the four modernizations program. More work has to be done on a very small number of intellectual youths whose minds have been corroded by bourgeois thinking. Those who attended the conference were of the opinion that authorities in both cities and countryside should be responsible for asking those intellectual youths who have been assigned to the countryside but are still staying in cities to go to the countryside and contribute their effort to the building of new socialist villages.

The conference pointed out that the actual difficulties in working and living conditions encountered by those intellectual youths who have joined the production brigades should be positively and gradually resolved in a compassionate and responsible manner as long as such solutions do not jeopardize the development of production. Both urban areas and the countryside should open up chances of employment, and assignment of intellectual youths to the countryside should be done under an overall plan. For some intellectual youths who have joined production brigades, there are indeed real difficulties which are not easy to overcome. This calls upon enterprises in cities and the countryside owned by the state and collective bodies to give them jobs with fixed wages. Appropriate help should be given to married intellectual youths who have joined production brigades according to individual and local conditions. They should be given chances of employment nearby or locally.

The conferees were of the opinion that in the future a part of intellectual youths in cities should still be encouraged to go to the countryside and farms to take part in socialist construction. The policies decided this year by the Provincial Party Committee regarding intellectual youths in the countryside must be resolutely and thoroughly implemented. There should be no disbanding of production brigades formed by intellectual youths. Mines, forests and enterprises located in rural areas which can provide employment are not classified in the same category as farms for receiving intellectual youths. Middle school graduates from non-farmer families in small towns are not subject to assignment to the countryside.

It is necessary for medium sized cities to send their intellectual youths to the countryside if they can provide these youths with employment.

1004

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI PROMOTES SPARETIME HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by WEN HUI BAO reporter: "Shanghai's Higher Education for Workers Develops Under Reorganization. All Kinds of Worker's Higher Level Schools Already Number Over 220 With Over 100 Specialities Set Up and Over 50,000 Students Enrolled"]

[Text] Shanghai's higher education for workers is continuously developing under reorganization. At present such higher level schools for workers as Shanghai's television, correspondence, July 21, sparetime, and night universities have already exceeded 220 in number, and have set up over 100 specialities with over 50,000 students enrolled. A system of higher education for workers to construct the four modernizations and train personnel is gradually taking shape.

Workers' higher level schools are an important component of the nation's higher education. Their principal task is to train specialized technical personnel at a university level from on-the-job workers who have had practical experience. In the great cultural revolution Shanghai's higher education for workers suffered the severe destruction and harassment of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," during which time a great number of schools were forced to shut down. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, Shanghai has actively developed, restored, and reorganized the work of higher education for workers. In order to make July 21 universities effectively reach university level, all relevant departments of the municipal revolutionary committee are reorganizing and raising the base of the July 21 universities, checking everything one at a time. The industrial and communications system in the first group has already tested and approved 46 July 21 universities. Some bureau systems have newly set up a group of July 21 universities. Municipal and district workers' sparetime universities set up on a piece-by-piece basis are also continuously being consolidated and developed. Besides the municipal sparetime industrial universities which have restored 10 branch schools in each district, 12 district workers' sparetime universities and sparetime teacher refresher schools have already developed from the original 6, and such new specialties as electronic computers have been strengthened. Since last year, municipal

scientific and technological associations to suit the needs of developing circumstances have rebuilt or newly set up sparetime mechanical, scientific and technical foreign languages, chemical industrial, and electronics colleges to train scientific and technical personnel. The scientific association of each district has set up 10 sparetime scientific and technical schools (some of which have set up university classes). Sparetime water conservancy, civil engineering, and construction colleges, and sparetime medical schools and dynamics schools are also now being planned. Besides this, television, correspondence and night universities are also developing vigorously. The educational programs of these higher level schools for workers are generally 2 to 4 years with an academic year and credit system. The study time is divided into periods of full or partial release from work and are mainly or completely sparetime.

The work of reorganizing and developing Shanghai's higher education for workers has gained the attention and support of the concerned leading organs of the municipality and district and all parts of society. Many of the responsible comrades of departments, companies, factories, and district committees directly assumed the posts of school administrative committee chairmen or principals of the July 21 universities or workers' sparetime universities, and have put the proper running of higher level schools for workers on the party committee's agenda. The workers' sparetime university of Hongkou district, with the support of the district committee, successively transferred more than 100 specialized teachers and scientific research workers. Municipal scientific associations run 4 sparetime schools of which over 90 percent of the teachers are recommended by the study committees or are committee members. Many middle level schools also lend classrooms which are not used in the evenings or holidays to sparetime higher level schools for workers, to help them overcome the difficulty of lack of school buildings. Ordinary higher level schools also vigorously support workers' schools, making such aspects as training teachers, exchanging teaching materials, and providing conditions for experimentation easier for the higher level schools for workers. The great number of cadres and teaching and administrative staff running the workers' schools are overcoming such difficulties as lack of funds, school buildings, teachers, and equipment, struggling long and hard on the frontline of worker education, raising the quality of teaching by every means possible, and contributing toward the work of developing higher education for workers.

The workers' higher level schools of Shanghai have yielded both personnel and positive results. Since municipal sparetime industrial universities were created, they have already supplied over 10,000 technical personnel for the whole city. The specialized classes of the workers' higher level schools run by each district have already graduated nearly 10,000 students with each single subject class having nearly 90,000 completing the course. According to the latest investigation conducted on over 400 graduates, a total of 31 of the students returning to factories were promoted to chief engineer or engineer, and a total of 138 became technicians or were put in charge of business management or production technology. Other students fulfill key functions in

technology and production posts. The projects they have completed number over 450. A part of the scientific research work of schools has also already begun. The faculty and students of some schools tackle the key problems together, and some of the items have won important national and municipal scientific and technology awards.

9282

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PARTY AND PEOPLE PROMOTE PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Guangdong Province Telephone Conference

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "Entire Party Mobilizes All People To Start To Develop Planned Parenthood Work--Provincial Revolutionary Committee Calls Telephone Conference; An Immediate New High Tide of Planned Parenthood Activities Throughout Guangdong Province Demanded; Strive to Lower This Year's Natural Population Growth Rate to 10 per 1,000"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee called a telephone conference in the evening of 1 July, asking all party members and all people to develop planned parenthood activities to a new high tide within the province immediately, and to strive to lower the province's natural population growth rate to 10 per 1,000.

Responsible persons of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the provincial planned parenthood leadership group, and related departments attended the meeting. Others who attended the meeting included party and government leaders and responsible persons of planned parenthood leadership groups of various districts, counties and municipalities throughout the province.

The telephone conference was conducted by Comrade Yang Guoqing [2799 0948 1087], deputy head of the Planned Parenthood Leadership Group of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee and director of the Office of Culture and Education of the Provincial Party Committee. During the meeting, Li Jiaren [2621 0857 0086], deputy director of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputy head of the Provincial Planned Parenthood Leadership Group, delivered a speech on behalf of the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Li Jiaren said: "Prime Minister Hua Guofeng pointed out in his government work report that planned parenthood and control of population growth have a significant strategic meaning. He listed this as one of the 10 tasks for implementing the policy of adjustment, reform, rectification and improvement. He also proposed that the nation's natural population

growth rate should be lowered to around 10 per 1,000 in 1979 and 5 per 1,000 in 1985. To us this is an urgent and gigantic job."

Comrade Li continued that Guangdong province, through years of effort, has achieved considerable results in its planned parenthood program. The natural population growth rate of this province has decreased from 29.4 per 1,000 in 1965 to 14.97 per 1,000 in 1975 and 12.6 per 1,000 in 1976. In 12 years, the number of births in this province was reduced by 6.5 million. This fact shows that as long as we implement planned parenthood rigorously, the natural population growth rate can be lowered and population growth can be put under control. In the last 1 or 2 years, Guangdong was lax in this work. The natural population growth rate went back to 14.75 per 1,000, which places this province in 21st position in the nation. At present, the population of this province still continues to increase. If we do not take effective measures, it is estimated that the natural growth rate will go back to 16 per 1,000 this year. This is a very serious problem. If we fail to adopt emergency measures and exercise control, we shall not only drag down the national statistics but also impose a heavy burden upon ourselves in the future. Therefore, leadership at various levels in this province must take emergency action, enhance their understanding of this problem, and earnestly implement the planned parenthood program.

Comrade Li Jiaren pointed out in his talk that those parents who already have two children must be persuaded not to have a third, and those who already have one child and are expecting should be convinced that one is enough. If they wish to have two children, they should be properly spaced. Efforts should be made to praise and award those couples who have only one child. Those who are expecting unplanned births should be urged to take effective measures to resolve the problem. All units and departments should take immediate action to make their persuasive education a success, especially during the crucial months of July, August and September. If we succeed, the backward situation of our province in 1979 will be rectified, and our future work pressure will be reduced.

In order to develop the planned parenthood program more effectively, Comrade Li Jiaren asked all districts and counties to implement the following:

1. Continue to strengthen party leadership over planned parenthood work, and further improve the working units for planned parenthood.
2. Strengthen propaganda, create public opinion, and make planned parenthood a new social custom and well known to every household.
3. Thoroughly implement the "Regulations Concerning Several Problems About Planned Parenthood" promulgated by the Provincial Revolutionary Committee.
4. Further strengthen technical guidance. Public health departments should take up their responsibilities. At the same time, large amounts of contraceptive medicine and equipment should be produced and delivered to the basic units in the countryside as soon as possible.

Guangdong Offers Incentives

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "Organizations Directly Under Provincial Party and Revolutionary Committees Take the Lead in Promoting Planned Parenthood; 2,200 Couples of Childbearing Age Wish To Have Only One Child"]

[Text] Organizations directly under the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Revolutionary Committee are taking the lead in promoting planned parenthood. More than 95 percent of these organizations reported rational birth rate among their workers. There are 2,200 couples of childbearing age who have made up their mind to have only 1 child.

Since the beginning of this year, the planned parenthood programs conducted by these organizations have been marked by the following common features: attention from leadership; serious attitude; prompt action; realistic measures; and continuous development. A new social custom of voluntarily having only one child is being formed. Among the workers of the Guangzhou Railway Bureau, 660 couples of childbearing age have made up their mind to have only 1 child. About 38.8 percent of the workers of the Provincial Agricultural Machinery Supply Company vowed to have only 1 child. Up to the end of June, the number of couples connected with units directly under the 2 provincial committees who have only 1 child reached 2,200. Among the workers of the Provincial Physical Education Commission, the Zhongshan Medical College and the Stomatological Hospital, there have been no unplanned pregnancies for many years, and the practice of late marriage and planned parenthood has been 100 percent successful. There are no third births among the workers of the Provincial Publishing Bureau, the Provincial Bureau of Posts and Telecommunications, the parts company of the Agricultural Machinery Company of the First Bureau of Machine Building, the Fruits and Vegetable Company of the Provincial Supply and Marketing Association, the Provincial Singing and Dancing Troupe, and the Provincial Drama Corps.

All units directly under the two provincial committees resolutely implement the policies of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee concerning planned parenthood. Those parents who have only one child are given the privilege of free nursery care, free medical care, and free tuition for their only child. The department store of the Provincial Bureau of Commerce, the Oceangoing Transportation Company and the Seamen's Hospital give housing priority to their workers who have only one child. The Provincial Planning Commission, the Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau, and the Provincial Food Bureau will give better housing accommodations to their workers who practice planned parenthood as soon as new dormitories are completed.

On 5 July, the organizations directly under the two provincial committees held a planned parenthood mobilization rally. It was attended by 1,000 people. Li Jiaren [2621 0857 0086], deputy director of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, asked all organizations directly under the two provincial committees to play a leading role in planned parenthood and further develop the campaign through concrete action.

Guangzhou Air Force Units

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "Guangzhou Air Force Units Strive To Control Population Increase--One-third of Childbearing Age Couples Give Birth to Only One Child"]

[Text] Remarkable results have been achieved by the air force units in Guangzhou in their effort to control population growth. In these units, all single practice late marriage, and all married couples practice planned parenthood. Among married couples of childbearing age, 34.5 percent vowed to have only 1 child. In 13 of these units, the number of couples of childbearing age who have given birth to only 1 child reached more than 60 percent.

The reason for the success of the planned parenthood program in the air force units in Guangzhou is attributable to the attention given to this program by the party committees of these units. Even when they are engaged in urgent combat readiness work, they still find time to look into the planned parenthood drive. Commander Wang Hai [3769 3189] personally gave awards to advanced individuals in planned parenthood.

The party committees of these units stepped up their propaganda and educational activities in order to heighten the awareness of the cadres and the masses about the importance of late marriage and planned parenthood.

Recently, the party committees called meetings for a serious study of Prime Minister Hua Guofeng's government work report and the directions of responsible persons of the Party Central Committee on planned parenthood, and resolved to further develop the planned parenthood campaign.

1004

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FAMILY PLANNING UPHELD AS REQUIRED UNDER ECONOMIC LAWS

Guangzhou XUESHU YANJIU [ACADEMIC RESEARCH] in Chinese No 1, 20 Jan 79 pp 3-8

[Article by Xu Dixin [6079 3321 2450]: "Several Problems Regarding the Theory of Population"]

[Text] The problem of population has an important bearing on the development of our national economy and the realization of the four modernizations. This article will raise some questions along with some observations on the aspects of birth rate, social consumption and labor employment from the standpoint of political economy.

On the Law of Population in a Socialist Society

In "Das Kapital," Marx explicitly pointed out: "In fact, every special historical mode of production has its own special laws of population, historically valid within its limits alone. An abstract law of population exists for plants and animals only, and only insofar as man has not interfered with them." Lenin also taught us: "We should not 'study the law of population' in an abstract way by disregarding various different forms of social structures in history." From this, we can see that the law of population under the socialist system must not be confused with the law of population under the capitalist system.

Criticizing Malthus' reactionary law of population, Marx pointed out that the relative surplus-population is in accordance with the law of population peculiar to the capitalist system, and that this law was decided by the increase of capitalist accumulation and the rise of the capitalist organic composition. Under conditions of capitalism, the demand for labor power is not decided by the total capital, but by the proportion of variable capital in the total capital. Therefore, although there will be an increase in the demand for labor power along with the rise of the organic composition of capital, the rate of this increase will be far below that of the increase in the demand for the means of production. Thus this situation will emerge: "Although the number of people employed will be increased, the ratio of this number to the scope of production will be gradually

reduced." Under such circumstances, large numbers of workers who have been displaced by machinery, peasants and small producers who have gone bankrupt, small and middle-class capitalists who have failed in business, and newly emerging young laborers seeking employment, cannot be absorbed by capital. The supply of labor power became in excess of the demand, resulting in a large number of unemployed workers, or a large relative surplus-population. Therefore, Marx bluntly said: "The laboring population produces, along with the accumulation of capital produced by it, the means by which it is itself made relatively superfluous, is turned into a relative surplus-population; and it does this to an always increasing extent. This is a law of population peculiar to the capitalist mode of production."

Socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist mode of production have negated the law of population peculiar to the capitalist system. Public ownership of the means of production is the economic foundation of a socialist society. A socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat stands for the comprehensive and long-range interests of the working people. It has to, and can, develop material production by various production departments of the political economy in a planned and proportionate way. It also has to, and can, implement the policy of comprehensive consideration and overall arrangement. In the continued process of developing production, the technical organic composition is raised gradually and the demand for labor power will be gradually reduced. However, with comprehensive consideration and overall arrangement in our socialist society, there will be no such "relative surplus-population" as exists in the capitalist society.

Social production is closely related to social consumption. People engaged in agriculture and industry are producers as well as consumers. Without production, of course, there can be no consumption to speak of; yet without consumption, social production has no goal. In his Preface to "The Critique of Political Economy," Marx said: "Consumption consummates the act of production only by completing the product as product, by destroying it, by using up its independent material form, by enabling the latent capacity developed in the initial act of production to attain perfection through the need for repetition; therefore, it is not only the concluding act through which the producer becomes producer." Practice has proved that the process of social production is inseparable from individual consumption. If there is no individual consumption outside the process of production, there will be no reproduction for labor power, and then no material consumption in the process of production. The same principle applies to socialist as well as capitalist societies.

Any talk about individual consumption and reproduction of labor power will inevitably touch on the question of population. There is a close relationship between social consumption and population and between social production and population. If there were no reproduction of labor power and no adequate supply of labor power, the expansion of socialist reproduction would be unthinkable. Therefore, Chairman Mao taught us: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious."

History has proved that development of social production requires due increase of labor power. Therefore, we may say that the increase of labor power is an important factor in developing social production. However, the increase of labor power cannot be without limit; nor can this increase be independent of the development of social production. In 1881, Engels mentioned the possibility of limiting the increase of population. He said: "There is of course the abstract possibility that the human population will become so numerous that its further increase will have to be checked. If it should become necessary for a communist society to regulate the production, just as it will have already regulated the production of things, then it, and it alone, will be able to do this without difficulties." This passage from Engel's works shows that the increase of population should be accompanied by a corresponding increase in material production, and that population growth can match the increase of material production in socialist and communist societies. History has proved to us that in capitalist societies, material production itself is anarchic. The same goes for population reproduction and even birth control in capitalist societies. Such is not the case of a socialist society. Under public ownership of the means of production, we can simultaneously plan on material production and human reproduction. The system of public ownership of the means of production and the planned leadership of proletarian countries have made it possible for us to regulate human reproduction.

Practice has proved that planned population growth is consistent with the laws of proportionate development of national economy, because these laws call for a balance not only among agriculture and light and heavy industries, but also between the departments producing the means of production and those producing consumer goods. They also call for a balance between social production and social demand as well as between social accumulation and social consumption. In order that a balance can be preserved between social accumulation and social consumption, or between social production and social demand, it is necessary, on the one hand, to develop our industrial and agricultural production at high speed and, on the other hand, to gradually increase population in a planned way. We can say that gradual and planned population growth is one of the indispensable conditions for developing national economy in a planned way.

Under conditions of socialism, the law of planned population growth is closely related to the laws of planned and proportionate development of national economy. It can even be said that the planned population growth is a part of the laws of planned and proportionate development of national economy. Since the balance between social production and social consumption is an important aspect of the laws, then family planning, which maintains a balance between social production and social consumption should also become an important aspect of these laws.

What is the relationship between the socialist law of population and the socialist basic economic law? It is quite clear that some relationship does exist. The socialist basic economic law demands that social production should meet the requirements of the society and the individuals. Here,

the planned increase of population is of very great importance. Practice has already proved, and will continue to prove, that on the premise of planned economy, the planned population growth has insured that the development of production will create a demand for labor power. At the same time, planned population growth will satisfy both social and individual needs according to the state's policy of overall consideration.

Malthus' Theory of Population Criticized

Based on the law of population in a socialist society, we must plan for population growth. Is there any difference between our planning and that implied in Malthus' theory of population? Didn't Malthus and his disciples clamor for the restriction of population growth?

At this point, it is necessary for us to turn back and take a look at Malthus' theory of population and see what it actually was, whom did it serve, and what were the purpose and nature of his methods.

Malthus was an apologist for the capitalist system. To conceal the crimes of the capitalist system and the misery it had brought about, he charged all evils to the excessive number of children for the working people. According to Malthus' nonsense, the "banquet" of nature is limited, and if those poor wretches gave births without control, there would be no "seats" for them in the "banquet of nature." This "absurd" fallacy has been refuted by Marx and Engels down to the last point, so what we have to further study is the basis of Malthus' so-called theory of population.

Malthus' so-called law of population is an abstract one which has stripped off its capitalist substance and transcends society and history. As Marx said long ago, the law of population, which transcends society and history, does not objectively exist. Malthus' intention was only to prove the eternity of the capitalist system. From the historical materialist point of view, we can see that all his efforts have been futile, because capitalism cannot be an eternal system, and in human society there can be no abstract law of population which transcends society and history.

Malthus proceeded from a purely biological instead of a social-scientific premise, and accordingly held that "the power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man." He also claimed that population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio, which, according to his formula, would run: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 and so forth, while subsistence increases only in an arithmetical ratio, like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and so forth. The logical sequence of his line of reasoning is that the rate of population growth will be far greater than that of subsistence increase, and the difference would continue to expand. Has Malthus' thesis been confirmed by historical facts? If history had developed according to his claim, people would have already filled the entire earth, and human society would have long ceased to exist, not to speak of any further development. According to statistics compiled

League of Nations, food production in the world (China and the Soviet Union not included) increased by 13 percent and population increased by 9 percent from 1913 to 1927. According to data collected by the United Nations, world population from 1948 to 1955 increased by 10 percent; agricultural production, by 21 percent; and industrial production, by 51 percent. Since liberation, our population has increased rapidly at a progressive rate of 2 percent annually. The increase has slowed down in recent years, but the average increase of food production has been 4 percent. This year, the Second Team of the Fifth Branch of "Friendship Farm" in the "Great Northern Granary" has adopted modern farm machinery for production, and 20 persons can plow 11,000 mu of land, producing 20,000 catties of grain and beans each person. (In the United States, Hinton himself alone farmed 1,700 mu of land with an average yield of 10,000 catties of grain for each day's labor.) Modernization of agriculture is now in progress in our country, and future production of grain throughout the country will average far more than 4 percent. These figures have certainly smashed Malthus' fallacy about population growth at geometrical ratio and food increase at arithmetical ratio.

The theoretical foundation of Malthus' so-called increase of subsistence in an arithmetical ratio is the so-called "law of progressively diminishing soil fertility." This "law," respected by bourgeois economists as a golden rule, entirely ignores the progress of science and technology and the transformation of the socialist mode of production, while blindly clinging to the belief that soil fertility is a natural quality "bestowed by God." This is entirely inconsistent with objective realities as well as the realities of the development of human history. Marx was right to the point when he said: "Fertility is never a natural quality of the soil, as generally thought. It is closely linked with modern social relations." Dwelling on Marx's thesis, Lenin clearly pointed out: "The 'law' of progressive reduction of soil fertility is entirely unsuited to the present conditions of technological progress and transformation of modes of production." Since the "law of progressive reduction of soil fertility" is not a universal law and in view of the technological progress and transformation of the modes of production, this law, as a regulation on agricultural production, should have been smashed. Then is not the theory of subsistence increase in an arithmetical rate, which is based on this "law," illogical?

How to control the indefinite increase of population? Malthus boldly and openly mentioned war, pestilence, strenuous labor, poverty and famine as the decisive factors of reducing population in order that population would be commensurate with subsistence. How would war, pestilence, strenuous labor, poverty and famine take place? Were they not the outcome of cruel exploitation of the laboring masses by the capitalist system? Besides doing everything he could to conceal the untold misery brought on the laboring people by the capitalist system, Malthus even openly regarded the disasters brought forth by it as a "panacea." Has this not exposed the vicious features of this outwardly respectable pastor? Our beloved Premier Zhou Enlai has strongly rejected Malthus' views. He said: "Malthus' conclusion was that the increase of food can never catch up with the increase

of population; so the solution of this problem, according to his conclusion, is war, disasters and pestilence. We cannot use war or pestilence, much less overseas expansion, to solve this problem. We control population growth only for the sake of world revolution and our motherland's development, but not for pleasure-seeking, as the Western bourgeoisie does."

Malthus also advocated late marriage and birth control in order to control population growth. Outwardly, this looked like our planned population growth. However, the purpose, motive and measures taken were entirely different. First, Malthus used late marriage and birth control as a supplement to war, pestilence, strenuous labor, poverty and famine. Secondly, late marriage and birth control were intended by Malthus as a means of protecting the capitalist system and preserving the labor market required by capitalism in such a way that the capitalists could always count on the availability of strong and healthy laborers. It would also reduce the pressure on capitalism from the relative surplus-population. On the other hand, we advocate late marriage and birth control in the interest of workers and peasants, for their long-range benefits, and for the sake of developing and consolidating the socialist system. Thirdly, the late marriage and birth control advocated by Malthus, like the birth of capitalism, was unplanned and anarchic. In our case, late marriage and birth control are planned to be consistent with the planned development of socialist national economy. Fourthly, the control of population carried out by Malthus and his disciples made no distinction between densely populated or thinly populated national regions; our population control is based on the concrete conditions of various localities. Premier Zhou told us in his lifetime: "In Tibet, for instance, it is unwise to practice birth control, because this may lead to misunderstanding. The population there has been declining. It should be gradually increased so that there will be a larger population."

On the problem of population, our situation is fundamentally different from Malthus' in many respects, such as class stand, theory, and the methods of solution. Even though there is some similarity in appearance with regard to late marriage and birth control, our purpose, motive and concrete measures are strikingly different from those of Malthus! We must boldly criticize Malthus' reactionary theory of population. We must boldly disseminate the socialist law of population and carry out planned control of population growth.

Adhere to the Law of Population in a Socialist Society and Do a Good Job of Planned Birth Control

It is the demand of the socialist law of population that planned population growth (or family planning) should be practiced. Way back in 1957, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Mankind should control itself in order that its growth can be planned." Planned growth of population will bring us and our country many benefits in our economic cultural development. First, it will help the growth of our population to keep pace with the development of our national economy and, in the light of the contradiction between socialist production and socialist consumption, help reduce

the pressure on the former from the latter. It will also enable socialist accumulation to proceed more smoothly and according to plan. It is very useful to the incessant development of our socialist production and incessant expansion of our socialist construction program. Secondly, while we are accelerating the four modernizations, planned growth of population will greatly increase our social productive forces and promote the production of our material wealth. At the same time, this increase will certainly reduce the demand for labor power for industrial and agricultural production. Along with the development of the four modernizations, this feature will become increasingly salient. Although the kind of relative surplus-population and unemployed reserve army of a capitalist society cannot exist in a socialist society, unchecked growth of population will nevertheless add to the difficulties of labor employment in our country. Planned population growth will greatly reduce the pressure encountered in the overall arrangement for labor power in our country. From this standpoint, the practice of planned growth of population is one of the indispensable conditions for the smooth realization of the four modernizations. Thirdly, in the development of collective agriculture, the practice of planned population growth will insure the steady rise of collective accumulation and the increase of the commune members' grain ration and other income. Practice has proved that unplanned growth of population will diminish the benefits resulting from increased collective agricultural production (according to the population) as well as the collective accumulated fund and the average of grain ration and other incomes for commune members. This diminution will affect their enthusiasm in supporting socialist production. This is true not only of the countryside, but also the cities. Too many children will increase the workers' household burden and interfere with the gradual improvement of living conditions for workers and cadres. Fourthly, planned population growth is beneficial to the mothers' health and will further liberate women's labor power. Practice has proved that too many births can impair the mothers' health and hinder their work and study. The fathers too are inevitably involved. Fifthly, planned population growth is closely related to the physical quality and education of the future generations. Experience has also proved that giving too many births will affect the health of the future generations as well as increase the burden of national education. From the above, it can be seen that the practice of planned population growth is essential to the popularization of education, the accomplishment of the four modernizations, and the entire socialist construction program.

Our country has gradually produced tangible results in family planning, and population is now on the downward trend. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, great importance is being attached to planned population. We believe more heartening results will be achieved in this field of work in future.

In its anti-China campaign, Soviet revisionism has listed our family planning as one of its targets. They babbled that "the population problem is the outcome of the antiscientific economic policy pursued by the Chinese leadership,"

and that China's "attempt to solve the population problem through administrative orders (by delaying marriage and so forth) is doomed to fail." All such nonsense is not worth the trouble of a rebuttal. Our achievement in family planning should be the best means of counterattack to the Soviet charge.

However, there are still difficulties in our work. These difficulties are mainly manifested in the old ideas handed down from the old society, and the situation is particularly serious in the countryside. Generally speaking, peasants still have such old ideas as "carrying on the line of descendants" and "bringing up children as a means of support in old age." Old peasants in the rural people's communes are mainly dependent on their children for livelihood. The more their children, the better off will they be economically. However, as long as there is a well developed collective rural economy and more welfare funds or funds for the aged in the communes, ideas of getting more children will be changed. Furthermore, there is the ideological problem of "preferring sons to daughters." Unless such and similar ideas are changed, family planning will be hindered.

Here, we encountered both economic and ideological problems. They cannot be solved by simple administrative orders. More important still is ideological work, particularly including rational measures in the economic field. This is a task calling for our long and sustained efforts.

9411

CSO: 4005

POPULATION SITUATION, THEORY STUDIED FROM ECONOMIC ANGLE

Beijing JINGJI YANJIU in Chinese No 3, 20 May 79 pp 55-60

[Article by Yu Jinshun [0205 6855 7311]: "Examine the Socialist Theory of Population from the Economic Angle"]

[Text] In accordance with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party is in the course of shifting the emphasis of work to the socialist modernization construction. For this reason, we must study large numbers of issues of economic theory and clarify the economic laws, in order to fully utilize such laws for the performance of the general task of the new era. The population theory is one of the issues requiring our scrutiny. It is a subject which has not been given much attention in China's economic field. I wish, in this article, to express some of my superficial views, for the purpose of attracting valuable opinions.

The moment the population theory is mentioned, inevitably one will associate it with the infamous Malthusian theory. As we all know, Malthus' theory is a false science representing the interest of the bourgeoisie. The new and old Malthusianists advocate "population control" and "population reduction," and they have also mentioned "appropriate population" and "birth control." However, it absolutely should not tie our hands and create a "forbidden area" in our study of the population theory, making us afraid to discuss whether the population should stay within an appropriate number or probe the necessity of population reduction under certain historical conditions. Our examination of the socialist population theory directly serves the socialist construction, and has nothing to do with the Malthus theory.

I

While thoroughly criticizing Malthus' theory, Marx and Engels scientifically analyzed the population law of capitalism and created the population theory of the proletariat. Thereafter, it was enriched and developed by both Lenin and Stalin. Comrade Mao Zedong also made important expositions on the subject. The fundamental principles expounded by our revolutionary teachers laid the foundation for the population theory. They can be summed up into three points.

1. The Objective Existence of the Population Law¹

Marx said: "Each unique historical production pattern has its population law producing a unique historical effect."² In "Das Kapital," he analyzed in detail the process of social reproduction and capital accumulation of capitalism, revealed the population law unique with the capitalist economic system--the relative surplus population law, and furnished a model for the scrutiny of the population law in our economic analyses. Obviously, the capitalist population law revealed by him has the essence of an economic law.

China's socialist construction, after more than 2 decades of practice, has made us realize profoundly the tremendous influence of the state of the population on the development of production and the improvement of the people's living. The facts tell us that there is a population law which is producing an effect. It will be fundamentally impossible if we do not consider the effect of the population law in our economic construction.

Demography is a comprehensive frontier science. It is closely linked with economics and sociology and has a certain relationship with medicine. A person with labor capacity is the most important element among the three elements of material means of production. Without labor force, production basically cannot proceed. Man is a consumer as well as a producer. The fundamental goal of socialist production is to satisfy the people's ever growing consumption needs. Since the state of the population directly concerns production and consumption and the series of issues in our economic activities, then, the population theory must be studied mainly as an economic theory. On the surface, many issues appear to be social in nature, such as children's schooling, employment of the labor force, etc., but the source of their emergence must still be sought in economics. Under the socialist system, the state of the population is mainly controlled by the population law. Such factors as society, politics, ideology, and culture all produce, to a certain extent, an influence on population. The health of women and children must also be considered from the

angle of medicine. The influences of such non-economic factors on population also have their patterns, which should be studied separately. It will be incorrect to generalize the population law as a social or an economic law. To attempt to explain all with one law will also be divorced from reality. The change in population under socialism is mainly determined by the economic factor, while it is also linked with other factors. In its realization, the population law is influenced by non-economic factors. Precisely as stated by Marx, "similar to other laws, this law, in its realization, will also change due to various conditions."³

If we do not admit the objective existence of the population law, we will not be able to discuss mastering the population law by means of economic practice and in economic analyses, nor its conscious and full application to serve the great goal of the four modernizations.

2. The Promotive or Retardant Effect on the Economic Development Produced by the State of the Population

Stalin correctly pointed out: "The growth of population produces an influence on the development of society; it promotes or retards the development of society. However... it is impossible for it to produce a decisive influence on social development."⁴ He criticized the population decisiveness theory advanced by certain bourgeois scholars advocating the decisive effect of the state of the population on social development, and aptly assessed the effect of the population factor in the development of the social economy.

While it is not the main factor determining the historical development of society, we must admit that the state of the population produces an influence on the development of the social economy which cannot be overlooked. Over or under population will create an unfavorable effect on the development of the national economy, i. e., it will retard the development of society. Only by maintaining a suitable state of population will we promote the continuous and high speed development of the national economy.

3. The Planned Control of Population in a Socialist Society

The development of population is, in essence, the reproduction of the labor force. The Marxists find that social production includes two aspects: The production of material wealth, and the production of mankind itself. The two aspects have a necessary objective proportionate relationship. Similar to the production of things, the production of men must be controlled according to plans. Engels once pointed out: "If we say that the communist society, at a certain time in the future, must, similar to regulating the production of

things, also regulate the production of men, then, precisely such a society, and only such a society, will be able to accomplish it without difficulty."

Summarizing the rich experience of China's socialist construction, Comrade Mao Zedong exhorted us to "gradually achieve universal planned parenthood...complete planned parenthood in the future."

A socialist society has both the objective necessity for planned control of population and the favorable subjective conditions for doing so; therefore, we must vigorously reinforce the work on population planning.

II

Let us, under the guidance of the fundamental principles of Marx' socialist population theory and on the foundation of China's economic practice of more than 2 decades, analyze the law of the socialist population issue from the angle of economics, and study the basic demands and correct interpretations of the socialist population law.

1. The Population Law in a Socialist Society--One of the Economic Laws

In a socialist society, a certain number of objectively existing economic laws produces an effect, and the population law is one of them. As the fundamental socialist economic laws produce the leading effect, the population law is conditioned by them. Naturally, it also produces a counteraction.

The characteristic of the fundamental socialist economic law is, in general, to promote the rapid growth of production on the foundation of advanced technology for the maximum satisfaction of the people's growing material and cultural needs.

According to the demands of the fundamental economic laws, the change in population must be subordinated to the need of the continuous and high speed development of production, and it must be favorable to the rapid improvement of labor productivity for the rapid expansion of the scale of production, to the growth of the people's labor capacity and scientific, technical, and cultural levels for the need of production development, and to the ever richer material and cultural life enjoyed by the people.

When the change in population is adjusted to the demands of the fundamental economic laws, it will produce a promotive effect on the development of the national economy; otherwise, the effect will be retardant.

Then, how does the change in population adjust to the demands of the fundamental economic laws? The answer of practice is: It must maintain the necessary ratio with the development of the national economy.

As discussed above, a necessary proportionate relationship exists between the production of mankind itself and the production of material wealth. Similar to other proportionate relationships in the national economy, such proportionate relationship is the demand of the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy. In that case, can we say that the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy already includes the population law, and that no population law exists beyond it? No. The contradiction between the production of men and the production of things has its commonalities with the various contradictions in the various departments of the national economy and its uniqueness, and it has its unique law of motion. This unique law of motion cannot be explained by and included in the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy.

2. The Long-term and Cumulative Influence of the Change in Population on the Economy

The long-term and cumulative influence of the change in population on the economy is an important characteristic of the population issue.

The change in population is a long and slow development process. It is impossible for us to make the population increase or decrease on a large scale within a short period. Once a relatively great change occurs, the effect will last for a long time, and it is impossible for us to eliminate it within a short period. Population is not equivalent to the labor force. It will take more than 10 years for a newborn infant to become a labor force. Once grown, a labor force will work continuously for several decades. Those born today will not increase the current labor force, but will determine the amount of the new labor force 10 and more years hence. This characteristic requires us to have a great foresight when handling the population issue. We must not only see the present, but also the future of 10 and more years, or even decades, hence. Once a problem occurs in the population aspect, it will require a relatively long period of time for its gradual solution.

Coupled with the long-term influence of the change in population on the economy is its cumulative effect. The increase or decrease in population occurs slowly through the years. Though the change in 1 year may be small, the cumulation over a long period of time in the same direction will produce gigantic consequences. Under China's situation, if there is a net gain of 10 million population in 1 year, in terms of the national population, it is a small percentage. However, in 20 years, there will be an increase of 200 million, which will produce a great effect on our nation. In production, they will gradually grow into an enormous labor contingent. By that time, the state must supply a considerable amount of production means and funds to each and every one of them. In China, according to rough estimates, it requires 20,000 to 30,000 yuan per capita to make a person into a worker with productive capacity. In consumption, their food, clothing, housing, medical care, education, culture, and service will begin now and increase over the years, requiring large volumes of social products. We must make full assessments of such economic consequences. Only by recognizing the law of the population issue will we be able to study the issue carefully and meticulously and avoid treating it lightly.

3. The Law of the Contradictory Motions Between the Production of Men and the Production of Things

The study of the state of the population is none other than the study of its current condition and its changes.

The current population is a product of history, the basic economic condition, and the starting point for arranging the national economy. Whether too large or too small, we cannot change it at will. What we can do is to control its changes hereafter. Therefore, in studying the population issue, we must place the stress on the change in population.

The change in population is determined by two factors--births and deaths. Deaths are conditioned by the current material life, public health, medical care, etc. We must fully develop the superiority of socialism and gradually lower the death rate. Only the birth rate has a great flexibility and can be controlled by planning and become a decisive factor in the change in population. In the contradiction between birth and death, birth is the major aspect. Controlling the change in population is accomplished by controlling the birth rate. When we study the population law, naturally we must assess the influence of the death rate, but the emphasis must be placed on the birth rate before we can grasp the key of the issue.

Birth is the production of mankind itself, and it must be adjusted to the production of material wealth. We cannot study this issue in a general manner, but must further distinguish the two kinds of mutually linked contradictions of different essences. The two kinds of contradictions are: The contradiction between man as a laborer and the production means, and the contradiction between man as a consumer and the consumer means.

Let us discuss the contradiction between the consumer and the consumer means first. It is manifested by dividing the consumer means by the number of consumers, and the quotient is the living standard of the consumer. If the amount of consumer means is fixed, then, the greater the number of consumers, the less will be the consumer means per capita and the lower will be the living standard. On the contrary, the smaller the number of consumers, the greater will be the consumer means per capita and the higher will be the living standard.

Let us now analyze the contradiction between the labor force and the production means. It is manifested in the necessary proportionate relationship between the two. In the aspect of value, such proportionate relationship is the organic composition of production. In the aspect of material, it is the technical composition of production. When analyzing the issue, Marx said: "The amount of production means must be adequate to absorb the volume of labor and, through this volume of labor, convert into products. Without adequate production means... the surplus labor cannot be utilized.... If the current production means exceeds the available labor, then the production means cannot be fully utilized by labor and converted into products."⁸ It means that, if the labor force is too small (leaving aside the issue of the quality of labor), the production means will not be able to fully develop its effect, thus reducing the profit rate of funds; if the labor force is too large, it will not be fully utilized, thus lowering the labor productivity. Both conditions will lead to increase in cost and decrease in the speed of production development. Only when the labor force and production means are mutually adjusted will we gain the best economic result and accomplish the fastest development of production.

Now let us link the two kinds of contradictions. If the labor force is too small, it may be favorable from the angle of consumption, but it will be unfavorable from the angle of production. When production fails to improve and less consumer means are created, it will finally produce an unfavorable effect on consumption. Therefore, when the labor force is too small, it will be unfavorable to production on the one hand, and, on the other, it will produce both favorable and unfavorable influences on consumption. If the labor force is too large, it will be unfavorable from the angle of consumption and from the

angle of production. Unfavorable production will also affect consumption. Therefore, surplus labor force will not only be unfavorable to production, but also doubly unfavorable to consumption. If the labor force is appropriate, from the angle of consumption, as the number of consumers cannot be further reduced, one can say that it will be favorable to consumption; from the angle of production, it will doubtlessly be favorable. When production improves, it will produce a favorable influence on consumption. Therefore, appropriate labor force will be favorable to production and doubly favorable to consumption. It should serve as the goal of the endeavor of our population planning work.

4. The Population Law of Socialism

After the foregoing discussion and analysis, the socialist population law is now about to materialize. Let us tentatively express it as follows: It is to adjust to the need of new increase in labor force hereafter by the planned control of birth rate. By so doing, it will conform to the demands of the fundamental economic laws and the law of planned and proportionate development, and promote the rapid progress of production and the rapid improvement of the people's living. Obviously, the amount of "the need of new increase in labor force" indicates the sum total of the material and non-material production units, i. e., the total need of the entire society.

The numerical relationship of the several factors of this law may be expressed by the following formula:

Let us assume that this is a study of population planning for 22 years, and let L represent the current number of labor force, I the number of the new increase in labor force needed in 22 years, D the reduction in the number of labor force in 22 years, and L' the number of labor force needed at the end of 22 years.

Then, $L' = L - D + I$. Or, $I = L' - (L - D)$.

After arriving at the figure for I, the following formula may be used to find the proper current birth rate:

Let us assume that it takes 18 years for a newborn to grow into a labor force, and let I' represent the number of new increase in labor force in 18 years, P the total current population, and B the current birth rate.

Then, $B = \frac{I - I'}{P} + (22 - 18)$.

If the birth rate is too low and cannot satisfy the need for labor force hereafter (assuming the presence of all other conditions for production increase), the consequence will be: In the immediate future, the consumption funds which are saved due to the smaller population can be used to increase reserve and expand reproduction. On the other hand, as the supply of labor force is temporarily not affected, production will rapidly develop and the people's living rapidly improve. However, some 10 and odd years later, under the condition where the productive technological structure has not been continuously improved, the problem of manpower shortage will be encountered, which will block the further development of production and make it difficult to continue the improvement of the people's living.

If the birth rate is too high, exceeding the need for labor force in the future, the consequence in the immediate future will be: The excessive birth rate will increase the burden on society, making it necessary to enlarge the consumption funds, thereby correspondingly reducing the reserve, diminishing the scale of expanded reproduction, and slowing the speed of production development and improvement of the people's living. After 10 and odd years, there will also be the employment problem. The surplus labor force will affect the improvement of labor productivity, creating an unfavorable effect on production and living.

The population law does not specify whether the direction of change in population should be upward, fixed, or downward. The direction of change in population is determined by the relationship between the birth rate conditioned by the population law and the death rate conditioned by other factors. If the birth rate compatible with the population law is higher than the death rate, the population will increase; vice versa, it will decrease; if both rates are the same, it will maintain a stability. According to this law, we only need to have a proper birth rate. Different countries under different population situations formulate their own population policies as a long range plan, either increasing the population, or maintaining a stability (no increase), or even reducing it.

Some comrades feel that the "planned control of population growth" is a socialist population law which lacks a scientific basis. What ground do we have to decide that the population of a socialist society, under any condition, must increase continuously? Granting the necessity of population growth, on what basis do we determine the proper rate of growth? If we do not have the basis for the proper rate of growth then, will not "planned control" turn into an empty phrase? Obviously, if we act according to such unscientific understanding, we will lead the socialist population to the dangerous path of unchecked growth and create detrimental consequences.

III

Currently, China's population planning work has made certain encouraging achievements, but it is still far from the goal. In the 2 decades or more since liberation, our population growth rate has remained high. There has been an increase of more than 400 million people, and the farmland per capita has been greatly reduced. According to calculation, if China's population continues its growth at 2 percent (the approximate rate before 1970), by the year 2000, the farmland per capita will be only 0.96 mu; if the rate of growth is 1 percent (the rate which can be attained with continuous effort in a few years), by the year 2000, the farmland per capita will be only 1.28 mu! In view of the fact that the current area under cultivation is only half of that of America while the population is four times, the problem deserves our serious attention.

The most populous country in the world, China has more than 900 million people, and its manpower resources are extremely abundant. It is still an economically backward country, and its labor productivity very low. This is especially true with agriculture, with most of the farming done by manual labor, and using several hundred million people to feed ourselves. It indicates that the potential of our labor resources is very great. As China's current population base is unusually large and there is a considerable number of labor force in society awaiting employment, plus the advance of the four modernizations and the continuous improvement of the industrial and agricultural labor productivity, considerably large numbers of labor force will continuously dissociate themselves from the current production units and require readjusting and arranging. Even though the difficulties will be finally overcome under our socialist system and such labor force will be properly arranged, considerably large sums of money of the state will be spent in the process, adding a burden to the four modernizations and preventing the large scale improvement of the people's living level. When we think of the unprecedented scale of construction of the four modernizations, requiring enormous investments, we should devote, as much as possible, the total products of society to reserve, in order to assure rapid expanded reproduction. Therefore, we must exhaust all possibilities to adopt firm and enduring effective measures (both legislative and economic) to achieve a relatively large scale reduction of the birth rate hereafter. According to my personal view, it is conceivable and worthy of consideration to maintain, within a certain period of time, stability in our population (no increase), or even to reduce somewhat. However, it is not an issue which can be handled by rough estimates or reckless calculations. We must give consideration to both the need and the feasibility, make extremely careful computations and strict scientific plans, and study the matter repeatedly. In the theoretical field, we

must further strengthen the study of the population theory, create population economy and other necessary academic subjects of study, intensively probe for the population law and other laws connected with the population issue, and make important theoretical contributions, thereby producing the proper effect on promoting the four modernizations.

FOOTNOTES

1. The population law referred to in this article indicates the economic law of population, belonging in the realm of political economy, as distinguished from other fields, e. g., the study of the population law from the angle of sociology.
2. Marx, "Das Kapital," Vol 1, People's Publishing House, 1975 edition, p 692
3. Op. cit., Vol 1, p 707.
4. Stalin, "On Dialectic Materialism and Historical Materialism" "The Issue of Leninism," People's Publishing House, 1964, edition, p 690.
5. "Engels to Karl Kautsky (1 February 1881)," "Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 35, p 145.
6. Mao Zedong, "Be a Revolutionary Progressive," "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 471.
7. In August 1975, former U.S. President Ford said: "The average fixed capital of an American farm worker in \$98,000, while that of a manufacturing workers is \$55,000." One can thus infer the fixed capital needed by each American worker.
8. Marx, "Das Kapital," Vol 2, p 34, op. cit.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

NEW CIVILIAN AIRPORT FOR MINORITY AREA--Chengdu, 9 Jul--Recently a large civilian airport was built in Xichang, capital of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou, Sichuang Province. It has formally opened for operation. There are 15 different minority nationalities with a population of close to 3 million congregated at the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou. Among them more than 1,200,000 are Yi nationality. It is by far the largest concentrated area of Yi nationality in the country. Prior to the liberation there was only one road leading to the interior. There was once a little airport with a dirt runway located near a small temple. Only small-sized planes carrying 14 passengers could use the airport. This newly built civilian airport has a reinforced concrete runway about 80 meters wide and 3,600 meters long. At both ends of the runway there are 500 meters of safety runways. At the north and south ends of the airport, approximately 15 li apart, are located the twin homing towers to accurately direct the landing and flying of aircrafts under all circumstances. There is a passenger terminal building at the west side of the airport and the largest room can accommodate 200 passengers. [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 10 Jul 79 p 6]

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